# SEC 1

# The English House

## term 2 2026

## Grammar

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# Unit 7

## The Past Simple الماضي البسيط

**Yesterday - ago - last - once =once upon a time - one day- in the past- in ancient times –The other day – how long ago=when - ـَـِ منذ أيام قليلة in old days- in 1995 - from.2003...to 2008.**

| السؤال | النفي | الاثبات |
|---|---|---|
| Did + فاعل + مصدر? | فاعل+ didn't + مصدر | فاعل + مصدر ed |
| ?مصدر +فاعل+ did+اداة استفهام | فاعل+ didn't + مصدر | فاعل + فعل شاذ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Was + فاعل مفرد +مصدر ? | مفرد+wasn't+مصدر | مفرد+was |
| Were+ فاعل جمع + مصدر ? | جمع+weren't+مصدر | جمع+were |

### Passive voice

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Affirmative** | **was / were + P.P. +الفاعل** | This book ***was written*** by a famous writer. |
| **Negative** | **was / were + *not* + P.P. +الفاعل** | My novel ***was changed*** six times. |
| **Questions** | **Was / Were + الفاعل + P.P?** | ***Was*** the meeting ***held*** last Thursday? |

### Usage الاستخدام

1. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.
* I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

2. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها " اعتاد أن").
*When I was in Paris, I used to play(played) tennis.

3. حكاية قصة.
* Ali found a bag , and then he went to the police station.

4-الاحداث التي حدثت تباعا واحد تلو الاخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.
* First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.

5- جملة الماضي البسيط بعد (I wish) تعبر عن تمني في المضارع
*I wish I had a car.

6- جملة الماضي البسيط بعد (I would rather) تعبر عن عدم رضا أو رفض
*I would rather you used your own mobile.

9- في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (I'd rather) نستخدم المصدر
*I 'd rather have coffee.

10- يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي(Always- often- never.....)
*When he was a child, he always walked to school .

11- في تكوين حالة if الثانية:
*If I had enough money , I'd buy this expensive car.

## Unreal past ماضي غير حقيقي

| | |
|---|---|
| It's high time<br>It's time<br>It's about<br>It's almost<br>I'd rather<br>Suppose<br>I wish/ if only | **ماضي بسيط +فاعل**<br>*هذه العبارات لا تعبر هنا عن الماضي و لا يأتي بعدها ظرف زمان ماضي<br>*تعبر عن تذكير أو لوم<br>**فاعل+ had + p.p**<br>*هذه العبارات تعبر هنا عن الماضي و يأتي بعدها ظرف زمان ماضي<br>*تعبر عن ندم |



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**يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة فى الماضى(Always- often- never.....)**

- **When he was a child, he always walked to school.**

- **فاعل+ used to + اي مصدر but now+ فاعل+ (don't/ doesn't ).**
- **فاعل+ used to +be but now+ فاعل+ (am not /isn't / aren't ).**
- **فاعل+ didn't use to + مصدر / فاعل+ never used to +مصدر / فاعل + used not to +مصدر**
- **فاعل+ was/were used to + فعل+ing / اسم (عادة كانت في الماضي و انتهت )**
- **فاعل+(am / is/ are ) used to + فعل+ing / اسم (عادة كانت في الماضي و مازالت بتحدث )**
- **اسم شئ+ (is/are) used to + مصدر ( يُستخدم في المجهول)**

**A knife is used to cut things.**

**للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم احدى هذة التركيبات**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1-فاعل+ used to + مصدر** | **4- فاعل+ got into the habit of + (v + ing)** |
| **2- It was SB's habit to + inf** | **5- فاعل + no longer + مضارع بسيط** |
| **3- فاعل +(was/were) in the habit of + (v + ing)** | **= فاعل +don't/doesn't +فعل ....any longer/more** |
| | **6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.** |

- **Amr used to study hard. Amr was in the habit of studying hard.**
- **Studying hard was Amr's habit.**
- **It was Amr's habit to study hard = Amr got into the habit of studying hard**
- **Amr no longer studies hard=He doesn't study hard any longer**

**فاعل used to + مصدر**

**موقف دائم و عادات في الماضي وحقائق و تُستخدم مع الأفعال الثابته الحاله state verbs**
**(be/have/possess/own/want /wish/hear/cost/feel/understand)**

- **I used to have a small bike when I was a child.√**
- **I would have a small bike when I was a child.×**

**فاعل + would +مصدر**

**لا نستخدمها مع افعال الحالة و نستخدمها مع عادات و سلوكيات نمطية متكررة في الماضي**

- **When I was young, dad would buy us snacks.**

تستخدم would و used to للتعبير عن العادات المتكرره في الماضي

- **When I was little , I used to cry easily when someone shouts at me.**
- **When I was little , I would cry easily when someone shouts at me.**

تستخدم used toفقط لوصف العادات المنتظمة او العادات الهامة في الماضي

- **When my uncle was a young man, he used to smoke.√**
- **When my uncle was a young man, he would smoke.×**

- **لا يجوز استخدام used to لتحصر العادة في مدى زمني قصير :**
  - **He used to go to the cinema last week.×**
  - **He went to the cinema last week.√**

***no longer (is Or does)***

He was used to smoking, but now he ( is no longer - no longer is - no longer does - does no longer)
He got used to smoking but now he ( no longer is - no longer does)

**١ -يمكن استخدام النفى مع would فى حالة وجود ظروف تكرار فى الجملة مثل always, often كما فى المثال الذى عرضه الكتاب،**

**His brother wouldn't ride a bicycle very often**

**2-نستخدم wouldn't فى جمل العادات بمعنى refused أو unwilling to**

**I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that the doors were locked**



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# The Past Perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Had + فاعل+ P.P ? | فاعل+ hadn't + P.P | فاعل+ had('d) + P.P |

يستخدم زمن الماضى التام للتعبير عن حدثين حدثا فى الماضى .....
أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر ... نضع الحدث الأول فى زمن الماضى التام ... ونضع الحدث الثانى فى زمن الماضى البسيط

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| After<br>As soon as | حدث أول<br>فاعل + had + p.p | حدث ثاني<br>ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل |
| ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل<br>حدث ثاني | after/as soon as<br>because /since /as لأن<br>before that | فاعل + had + p.p<br>حدث أول |

- After(As soon as )I had played the match, I went home.
- The teacher was angry because we hadn't done the homework.
- When I had done my homework ,I went to bed.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| After<br>Immediately on | فعل / اسم + بدون فاعل +ing | ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل<br>حدث ثاني |
| Having ( بعد) | P.P | ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل<br>حدث ثاني |
| ماضى بسيط منفى<br>didn't/wasn't/weren't/could't<br>refused/denied | till<br>until | حدث أول<br>فاعل + had + p.p |

- After playing the match, he went home.
- Having finished his work, he went home.
- Immediately on his arrival, the phone rang.
- I didn't answer the question until I had understood it carefully.

It was only when+ماضى تام  that+ ماضى بسيط
It wasn't until  +ماضى تام  that + ماضى بسيط

- It was only when Dr. Magdy Yacoub had left Egypt that he worked and studied in America.
- It wasn't until I had met Hayam that I knew that you were ill.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No sooner | Had +فاعل+ p.p | than | ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل<br>حدث ثاني |
| Hardly /Scarcely | Had +فاعل+ p.p | when | ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل<br>حدث ثاني |

- No sooner had we finished our exams than we traveled to Alex.
- Hardly had they known the news when they fainted.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| فاعل+ had + no sooner +p.p<br>فاعل+ had + hardly/scarcely +p.p | than<br>when | ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل<br>حدث ثاني |

- He had no sooner left the house than it began to rain.
- He had hardly left the house when it began to rain.
-



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Before<br>By the time | ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل<br>حدث ثاني | حدث أول<br>فاعل + had + p.p |
| حدث أول<br>فاعل + had + p.p | Before /by the time<br>so/ therefore<br>after that | ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل<br>حدث ثاني |

- By the time I arrived at the cinema, the film had started.
- The pupils had entered their classes by the time Ali arrived at school.
- Before I took the medicine, I had had a meal.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Before | ing+ فعل / اسم + بدون فاعل | حدث أول<br>فاعل + had + p.p |

- Before killing the man, he bought a big knife

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| When | حدث أول<br>فاعل + had + p.p | حدث ثاني<br>ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل |
| When | حدث ثاني<br>فاعل +مصدر /ed +ماضي شاذ | حدث أول<br>فاعل + had + p.p |
| When | حدث ثاني<br>ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل | حدث ثاني<br>ماضي شاذ /ed +مصدر +فاعل<br>إذا تم الحدثان فى نفس الوقت ( أى بدون فاصل زمنى ) |

- When the doctor arrived, the patient had died. ( The patient died before the doctor arrived)
- When the doctor arrived, the patient died. ( The patient died the moment the doctor arrived )
- When Ali saw the lion, he shouted for help.

لاحظ :

1- من الممكن أن يأتى بعد ( when ) ... ثلاثة أفعال ... نضع الحدث الأول فى زمن الماضى التام ... والحدثين الآخرين فى زمن الماضى البسيط و الماضى التام ولاسيما بعد( that )

- When she returned home, she found out that someone had stolen her jewellery.

2- ممكن يأتي ماضي بسيط مع ماضي تام و ماضي مستمر في جملة واحدة

- While I was shopping with my friends , I found out that I had forgotten my wallet at home.

3- ممكن يأتي مع الروابط ماضي بسيط و ماضي بسيط عندما لا يكون هناك فاصل زمني بين الحدثين.

- When adel saw the lion , he shouted for help.

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# The Past Continuous Perfect الماضي التـام المستمر

**فاعل+ had + been + فعل+ ing**

**When I met ali, he had been walking for 2 hours.**

**1- يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا فى الماضى (بدا وانتهى فى الماضي) قبل وقوع حدث اخر**

Ex-hany had been looking for work for over a year before he got a job.

2-We had been driving for 5 hours when our car ran out of petrol

When we visited my cousins in Canada, they had been living there for six months.

**2-يستخدم بعد (because) لتوضيح حدث استمر لفترة فى الماضى وكانت له نتيجة واضحة فى الماض**

**-There were floods because it had been raining for three days.**

- My father was tired because he had been working in the farm all day.

**-he was tired because he had been running for two hours.**

**3- يستخدم الماضى التام المستمر مع الكلمات الاتية:**

**since / for/ all / before/when/how long**

ex-He had been driving for only three weeks, so it is not surprising that he his driving test

2-Ali had been trying to call me for 10 minutes before I finally answered the phone

**4-ويأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل**

**(wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep /write/ talk / run / walk / travel, ..etc)**

Ex-They had been waiting for an hour before the train arrived

2-What had he been doing when the accident happened?

**5- هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموما ومنها الماضي التام المستمر هي أفعال الشعور و الحواس و الملكية و المعرفة.**

**-We were good friends. We had known each other for 10 years.**

**لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم الماضي التام مثل:**

**: (break down / stop / close / open/ end / finish/leave/give)**

**She was late for the meeting because her car had broken down.**

**6-إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام**

**- When I met Ahmed, he had finished typing 3 reports.**



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# Unit 8

## The Present Simple المضارع البسيط

| always/usually/sometimes/often/never/regularly / seldom/rarely/ scarcely/ hardly ever/ generally/ in general/occasionally / no longer |
|---|
| every+وقت / on + ايام الاسبوع /in the + فترات اليوم / weekly/ daily/ yearly/monthly/at night/at noon |

| | |
|---|---|
| I / جمع + مصدر | s +مصدر + مفرد |
| I / جمع+ don't + مصدر | مفرد+ doesn't + مصدر |
| I / جمع+ never + مصدر | s +مصدر + never +مفرد |
| Do + جمع + مصدر? | Does + مفرد +مصدر? |
| المجهول Passive<br>فاعل غير حقيقي+ are+ p.p .....by.... | المجهول Passive<br>فاعل غير حقيقي+ (am/is ) + p.p .....by.... |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Be | am....بدون مصدر<br>is.....بدون مصدر<br>are.....بدون مصدر | am+ not .....بدون مصدر<br>is +not.....بدون مصدر<br>are+ not.....بدون مصدر | Am + فاعل .....بدون مصدر ؟<br>Is + فاعل .....بدون مصدر ؟<br>Are + فاعل .....بدون مصدر ؟ |
| Have | I / جمع + have<br>مفرد + has | I / جمع +don't + have<br>مفرد + doesn't + have | Do + جمع + have?<br>Does + مفرد+ have? |

Usage الاستخدام

1. عادات و افعال متكررة habits:
   - I go to school every day. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.
2. حقائق الثابتة facts:-
   - The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.
3. اعمال روتينية routines:-
   - My brother goes to the club every Friday.
4. للتعبير عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل وفقا لجدول مواعيد محدد timetables
   - The film starts at nine p.m.
   - The shop opens at 9 .m.
5. مع حالة if الصفرية و الأولى:
   - If we heat a bar of metal, it expands.
   - If you get the full mark, I'll buy you a mobile phone.
6. يستخدم بعد الروابط الاتية لترتيب احداث في المستقبل

| مستقبل بسيط | مضارع تام او مضارع بسيط | after/as soon as/ Before/when/ / once / the moment /now that) |
|---|---|---|
| مضارع تام او مضارع بسيط | till/until | مصدر + won't +فاعل |

للسؤال عن ظروف التكرار نستخدم how often

- How often do you visit your grandfather?- I always visit him.

| ظرف تكرار+(am/is/are) +فاعل | s+مصدر/مصدر +ظرف تكرار +فاعل |
|---|---|
| She is always early. | She always comes early. |

للتعبير عن العادة في المضارع Present habits

| | |
|---|---|
| 1- استخدام ظروف التكرار | I always get up early. |
| 2- فاعل+ (am/is/are) used to +فعل+ing | I am used to living in hot weather. |
| 3- It is habitual to +مصدر | It is habitual to get up early. |
| 4- It's ( صفة ملكية) + habit to +مصدر | It is my habit to get up early. |

Never + فعل مساعد +فاعل

Never does he tell lies.= He never tell lies.

Never is he late. = He is never late.



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# Unit 9

## The present perfect المضارع التام

| سؤال | نفي | اثبات |
|---|---|---|
| Has + مفرد + P.P? | مفرد + hasn't + P.P | مفرد + has+ P.P |
| Have + جمع + p.p? | جمع/ I + haven't +P.P | جمع/ I + have +P.P |

| | |
|---|---|
| يعبر عن حدث تم فى الماضى دون تحديد وقته | ♣I have painted the house |
| يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً | ♣Mai has just washed the dishes |
| حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر فى المضارع | ♣We have lived in Giza for ten years / since 2010. |
| حدث بدا فى الماضى وله اثر او نتيجة فى الوقت الحاضر | ♣ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.<br>♣ Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.<br>♣Ali is happy because he has passed his exam |

| | |
|---|---|
| ever سبق | فى السؤال وفى التفضيل للخبرات الماضية و بمعنى حتى الان<br>♣Have you **ever** been to England?<br>♣This is the best book I have **ever** read .<br>♣ I haven't ever been to England. |
| neverابدا | تاتى فى الجملة المنفية للخبرات الماضية<br>♣I've been to London but I have **never** been to Paris.<br>♣I have **never** eaten Chinese food **before**. |
| yet<br>حتى/ بعد الأن | فى نهاية السؤال و الجملة المنفية تأتى<br>♣Have you finished your homework **yet?**<br>♣I haven't had breakfast **yet**. |
| just<br>توا / منذ لحظات | a few minutes ago/ short time ago<br>♣Leila isn't here. She has **just** gone.<br>♣The bus has **just** left! I can see it over there |
| already<br>بالفعل | تأتى بين ( have) و (has) و التصريف الثالث أو فى نهاية الجملة:<br>♣I have **already** had lunch .<br>♣ Leila has finished her homework **already**.<br>ممكن تأتى alreadyفي آخر السؤال البادئ ب Hasاو Have و تعبر عن التعجب<br>♣Have you done your work **already** ? I can't believe that.! |
| lately<br>مؤخراً/ حديثاً | (يُفضل أن تأتى فى جملة منفية أو سؤال)<br>♣I haven't met Soha **lately**. |
| recently<br>مؤخراً/ حديثاً | (يُفضل أن تأتى فى جملة مثبتة او سؤال)<br>♣Samy has married **recently**. |
| so far حتى الآن | ممكن استخدامها فى النفى او الاثبات<br>♣Everything is going well . we haven't had any problems **so far.** |
| have gone | ♣ He has gone to Aswan = (he is still there) يذهب الى مكان و يظل هناك |
| have been | ♣ He has been to Aswan = (he came back) يذهب الى مكان و يعود |
| have been in /at + مكان | ♣He has been in London= stay in يقيم في |
| | up till now/ till now / over the years /it's the first time |



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| Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة) | | For + مدة كاملة | |
|---|---|---|---|
| since | رقم السنة/ رقم الساعه/اسم اليوم<br>اسم فصول السنة / اسم الشهر<br>Yesterday / Then / Lunch time<br>His arrival/ childhood/death<br>Marriage/ birthday<br>Last +وقت ماضي( since last week)<br>مدة +ago<br>since the last + اسم<br>(since the last visit.)<br>ماضي بسيط + since+ مضارع تام | For | عدد years/ عدد hours/ عدد days<br>عدد seasons/ عدد weeks/عدد months<br>the last / past + وقت<br>(for the last week/month.)<br>a short/long time<br>a century<br>ages<br>– a night- more than-some time<br>a while / a decade /a season/ ever<br>For as long as I can remeber |

## Notes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| How long (have/ has ) + فاعل + p.p ? | - for+ مدة / since+ بداية في الماضي | |
| Passive : المجهول | مفعول+ p.p +(has/have)+فاعل حقيقي | معلوم |
| | فاعل جديد غيرحقيقي+ (has/have) been + p.p ……by …. | مجهول |

*Farmers have grown wheat recently. معلوم

*Wheat has been grown by farmers recently.مجهول

It's + مدة زمنيه +since+ فاعل +(last)+ ماضي بسيط.

It's two weeks since I (last ) met him .

It's the first time he has driven a car.= he has never driven a car before.

| | |
|---|---|
| Since when have you lived in Aswan? | For how long have you lived in Aswan? |

Since = because for reasons لأن

- I haven't heard the doorbell since I was having a shower.

| | |
|---|---|
| I haven't met ahmed since we were a school. | I last met Ahmed when we were at school. |
| The last time I met Ahmed was in 2020. | I haven't met Ahmed since 2020. |

- All his life = since he was born
- I haven't seen Mohammed salah.= حدث قد يتعدل
- I didn't see Prisident Sadat= حدث لا يمكن تعديلة
- I haven't met Ali since we were in Alex. الفعل هنا انتهى
- I haven't met my neighbour Ali since I have lived here. الفعل هنا بدأ و لم ينتهي
- I saw Ayten las week. I ( haven't seen/ hadn't seen ) her since 2019



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# *Present Perfect continuous* المضـارع التـام المستمـر

**has/have +been +فعل + ing**

**1- حدث بدا فى الماضى ومازال مستمر حتى وقتنا الحاضر**

*I have been reading a new book. (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)
*She has been studying English for five years. (She is still studying it now.)
*It has been raining heavily for the past three days.

**2- حدث بدا فى الماضى وله اثر او نتيجة فى الوقت الحاضر:**

- I'm so tired because I've been running all day.
- It's been raining all day, so the garden is very wet.
- Manal's brother has been living in England for a year, so his English is very good.

**3. الكلمات الدالة:Key words**

**Since +بداية الحدث / for+مدةزمنية / all + فترة زمنية / for…….now**

- He has been working there since he passed his exams.
- It has been raining for three days now.
- For the past hour, I've been talking to patients
- *-My father's been working in the garden all morning.*

**4- أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long:**

* How long have you been smoking?

**5-يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الأفعال التى تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلى حد ما مثل :**

**teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay/wait**

- It has been raining for the past three hours.

**6-لاحظ أن هناك أفعال لا تستخدم فى الأزمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل على الاستمرار فى الجملة مثل:**

**know / own / be / love / hate / like/ think/see/smell**

**I have ~~been knowing~~ him for ten years now.×*
** I have known him for ten years now. √*
** He has been in the army for 5 years now*

**7-لاحظ اذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التا م وليس المستمر**

* *He has written three letters. He has drunk four cups of tea.*
**Khaled has sent me three emails since he left Cairo*



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# Unit 10

## The future simple tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

| مصدر + will (‘ll) +فاعل | مصدر + won’t +فاعل | مصدر +فاعل Will+? |
|---|---|---|

**1. حقائق مستقبلية( العمر) Future facts:**

- I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.
- His school will be 50 years old next year

**2. حالة if الأولى:**

- If you study hard, you will succeed.

**3. الوعد Promise:**

- I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.

**4. التهديد Threat:**

- I will call the police if you do that again.

**5. عرض مساعدة Offering help:**

- Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.

**6. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:**

- Will you help me do my homework, please?

**7. التنبؤ ( بدون دليل) Prediction:**

- I think it will rain tomorrow.
- I think the next generation of phones will be expensive.
- Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?
- There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.
- I expect that Egypt will achieve progress in all fields.

**8. القرار السريع Quick decision:**

- Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there.
- I’m tired. I think I’ll go to bed now.
- The shirt is fashionable .I think I will buy it soon.
- I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

**9. التحذير Warning:**

- Take your umbrella with you or you will get wet

**10 – يستخدم بعد الروابط الاتية**

| مستقبل بسيط | مضارع تام او مضارع بسيط | (after/as soon as/ Before /when/once / the moment /now that) |
|---|---|---|
| مضارع تام او مضارع بسيط | till<br>until | مصدر + won’t +فاعل |

- when he comes (has come), I will help you.
- He won't leave until his sister arrives/has arrived
- As soon as you see the criminal, telephone the police at once.(اخترنا الأمر لعدم وجود فاعل)

**11-نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :**

| | |
|---|---|
| افعال | predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - *suppose* |
| ظروف | Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe |
| تعبيرات | Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think |

ملحوظة:

في حالة وجود الأفعال و الظروف والتعبيرات السابقة في زمن الماضي نستخدم would بدلا من will



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12- بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط :

Tomorrow / next+ وقت /soon / tonight /in the future/ in (مدة من الزمن) time/
in a few days / weeks

## 2- المستقبل باستخدام be going to + inf :

مصدر + going to(am/is/are) + فاعل

1. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النيةاو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له) :

1- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

2- I'm going to move to a bigger house next year. ( I've decided it)

3- My brother is going to join the faculty of medicine. (That's his plan)

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فوري او الآن نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

2. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل ( نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe او شي على وشك الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيها /!look out! / watch out ! /look out take care :

1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.

2-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

3- Watch out! You are going to fall .

4-How pale شاحبة الوجهthat girl is! I am sure / I believe / I think/ she is going to faint

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فناخذ Will مثل :

1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.

2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up…mind )

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend? B: I'm going to play computer games.

## 3. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر :

فاعل+ ( am/ is /are) + فعل + ing

1-يستخدام المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، و يدل علي ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

- He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

2-يتسخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

The school inspector is coming on Thursday./ He's getting married next Friday.

3- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذة الافعال

(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/(have/give) يقيم a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday. - They're going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

4-يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شي في المستقبل نتجية للترتيب لفعل حدث اخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.

- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.

## 4. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة والحصص والامتحانات .....الخ

1-Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow.

2-The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.



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3-our next exams start in may.
4-What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?

## 5-المستقبل التام The Future Perfect

| | |
|---|---|
| فاعل حقيقي + will +have + p.p | In a week's time ,I'll have written the report. |
| فاعل غير حقيقي+ will have been + p.p | This school will have been built by 2030. |

- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى او تم قبل وقت معين فى المستقبل
  - By the end of next year, the government will have built a new school in the village..
  - By this time next week, I will have heard my test results
- يستخدم مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

1- In+ فترة زمنية ⌦ in (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /....)
1- In+ فترة زمنية ⌦ in (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /....) time
2- By + فترة محددة ⌦ By ( next Monday / 2029 / then / حينئذٍthe end of next week / month / year / the end of this lesson...etc)
3-in+ (2025 وقت محدد).....for + فترة زمنية

- By next Wednesday, I will have done a science test.
- By the time I am twenty-two, I will have finished my university degree.
- By the time I'm 45, I'll have written four books.
- In 2025,I'll have worked at this school for twenty years.

## 6-المستقبل المستمر Future continuous

### will (won't) be + v.ing

➔ At one o'clock tomorrow, I'll be eating lunch with my friends
➔This time next week, I will be travelling to Cairo

- يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

➔I'll be playing tennis from 7 to 9 p.m.
► At 9.30 next Tuesday, my father will be flying to London
➔ I think that I'll be working on the project for the next 15 to 20 years.
➔ Between 2020 and 2030, we will be helping people with diabetes.

### may be + V.ing

- يستخدم (may be v.ing) للتعبير عن أحداث محتملة الحدوث (أحداث غير مؤكدة) ستكون مستمرة في المستقبل
- Many more people may be moving to Cairo in the next 50 years.
- In 100 years, people may be living in space.

-This time (tomorrow, next (week, month, year)....etc.) .
-At (7) o'clock ➲ this evening / tonight / tomorrow. – Between ( 8 and 10) o'clock.


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# Unit 11

## Reported speech الكلام الغير المباشر

| | |
|---|---|
| Direct speech | هو كلام خارج من على لسان قائله مباشرة |
| Reported speech | هو كلام منقول على لسان شخص آخر ليس هو قائله الحقيقي |

| "DIRECT " | REPORTED | DIRECT | REPORTED |
|---|---|---|---|
| "+ فاعل +مصدر / مصدر +s" | ماضي بسيط+فاعل | "this" | that |
| ماضي بسيط+فاعل | فاعل+had+P.P | "these" | those |
| فاعل+don't /doesn't | فاعل+didn't | "here" | there |
| فاعل+didn't + مصدر | فاعل+hadn't+P.P | 'now" | then |
| "am/is/are" | was/were | "today" | that day |
| "was/were" | had been | "tonight" | that night |
| "have/has" | had | "come" أمر | to go |
| "will" | would | "tomorrow" | The next day<br>The following day |
| "can" | could | "tomorrow morning" | the next morning<br>the following morning |
| "may" | might | "next week" | the next week<br>the following week |
| "shall" | Should | "next Friday " | the next Friday<br>the following Friday |
| "must" | had to / must | "yesterday" | The previous day<br>The day before |
| "would" | would | "last week" | The previous week<br>The week before |
| "could" | could | " مده زمنيه +ago" | مده + before<br>مده+ earlier |
| "might" | might | | |
| "should" | should | | |
| "had to" | had to | | |
| " فاعل+**used to** + مصدر (عاده) | فاعل+**used to** + مصدر (عاده) | | |
| "فاعل+ **had better** +مصدر" | فاعل+ **had better** +مصدر | | |

| Reported statements | الجمل الخبرية في الغير مباشر |
|---|---|
| فاعل القول **said** + بدون مفعول<br>**said to** + مفعول | , " فعل +فاعل......" |
| فاعل القول **said** + بدون مفعول<br>**told** + مفعول | ` (بعد التحويل ) that فعل +فاعل..... |

*ممكن حذف **that** و عدم استخدامها

* ممكن استخدام الأفعال الأتيه بدلا من **said** و هي:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| claimed | ادعى | complained | اشتكى | mentioned | ذكر | that + جملة الغير مباشر |
| indicated | أوضح | asserted | أكد | agreed | وافق | |
| reported | بلغ | explained | شرح | shouted | صاح | |
| promised | وعد | admitted | أقر | apologised | اعتذر | |
| warned | حذر | | | | | |



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## Reported imperative, suggestions and advice الأمر و الاقتراحات و النصيحه

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| فاعل القول | said + بدون مفعول<br>said to + مفعول | " تكملة +مصدر ", |
| فاعل القول | told + مفعول | to + مصدر.... |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| فاعل القول | said + بدون مفعول<br>said to + مفعول | " مصدر+ Don't ", |
| فاعل القول | told + مفعول | not to + مصدر.... |

* ممكن استخدام الأفعال الأتيه بدلا من **told** و هي:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| told | اخبر | advised | نصح | helped | ساعد | مصدر+ to/ not to +مفعول + |
| asked | طلب | taught | علم | wanted | أراد | |
| warned | حذر | expected | توقع | begged | توسل | |
| instructed | علم | encouraged | شجع | invited | دعا | |
| ordered | أمر | urged | حث | offered | عرض | |

## Reported questions السؤال

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| فاعل القول | said + بدون مفعول<br>said to + مفعول<br>asked | " فاعل +فعل مساعد ? |
| فاعل القول | asked+مفعول<br>wanted to know<br>wondered<br>inquired | If/whether + فاعل + فعل ( بعد التحويل) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| فاعل القول | said + بدون مفعول<br>said to + مفعول<br>asked | " أداة استفهام + فاعل +فعل مساعد + ..... ?" |
| فاعل القول | asked+مفعول<br>wanted to know<br>wondered<br>inquired | ..... فعل +فاعل +أداة استفهام |

| | |
|---|---|
| " مصدر + فاعل+ did ? | |
| If /whether أداة استفهام | X فاعل + had +P.P |

| | |
|---|---|
| " مصدر + فاعل + do/does ? | |
| If /whether أداة استفهام | X فاعل + فعل ماضي |



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| لو جملة غير مباشر فيها or not | |
|---|---|
| لو موجودة في آخر الجملة | • ……..**if**…….**or not** √<br>• …….**whether** ……..**or not** √ |
| لو موجودة في وسط الجملة | • ……..**if or not** X …… ……<br>• …….**whether or not** √…… |
| لا تتبع **if** بحرف جر مباشرة | • Ali must decide **whether to** stay or leave. √<br>• Ali must decide **if to** stay or leave. X |
| لا تسبق **if** بحرف جر مباشرة | • My decision depends **on whether** I get a scholarship. √<br>• My decision depends **on if** I get a scholarship. X |

- Do you know……
- Could you tell me…….
- Can you tell me…….
- I wanted to know….
- I have no idea……..
- I don't know…..

**if**
**whether**
**أداة استفهام**

فعل +فاعل ……..

- "When did Ali arrive?"
- Could you tell me **when Ali arrived**?
- I wanted to know **when Ali arrived**?

- فاعل+ **(suggest/admit /deny/apologise for/object to/insist on)** +فعل+ing

- فاعل+ **(admit /deny)** + that فعل+فاعل (جملة)

- فاعل+ **( promise/offer/agree/threaten /remind/decide/warn/advice/ask/allow)**+ **مصدر + to /not ot**

- فاعل القول+**( suggest/ recommend )** that + أي فاعل + مصدر دائما
- He suggested that **he go** to the park.

- أحيانا ممكن استخدام to + inf بعد أدوات الاستفهام
- I asked her **how to make** salad.
- I asked her **how I should make** salad.

## حالات عدم تغيير زمن الجملة او الظروف

لو فعل القول مضارع او مستقبل

➢ He says ," I can drive a car." * He says that he can druve a car.

لو فعل القول ماضي معاه just now او a moment ago

➢ She said a moment ago,"I will come tonight."
*She said a moment ago that she wll come tonight.

لو فعل القول ماضي لكن الجملة داخل الأقواس تعبر عن حقيقة

➢ The teacher said, "The earth **isn't** exactly round."
*The teacher said that the earth **isn't** exactly round.

لو داخل الأقواس الحالة 2 او 3 من If تتغير الضمائر فقط

➢ Ali said ,"If ***I*** had a lot of money, ***I*** would buy a car."
*Ali said that if ***he*** had a lot of money, ***he*** would buy a car."



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لو داخل الأقواس should/could/would/ might/had to/used to /ought to/would rather/had better

- Soha said, *"I* **used to** be fat when ***I*** was young."

*Soha said that ***she*** **used to** be fat when ***she*** was young."

---

الحالة الأولي من if تتحول الى الحالة الثانية لكن الحالة الصفرية لا تتحول لأنها تعبر عن حقيقيه

- He said" if you boil water, it evaporates." *He said that if I boil water, it evaporates.

---

لو زمن الجملة ماضي تام لا تتغير had +P. P أو ماضي مستمر لا تتغير للحفاظ على المعني

- "I was studying when the lights went out." He said.

*He said that he was studying when the lights went out.

---

عندما نستخدم shall للنصيحة و الاقتراح و العروض تتحول الى should

- "How **shall** I install Win 10?" Ali said. * Ali asked how he **should** install Win 10

عندما نستخدم shall في جملة عاديه او للسؤال عن معلومة تتحول الى would

- "When **shall** we have dinner?" said Salah. * Salah asked when they would have dinner.

---

اذا كان وقوع الحدث مازال قائما في المستقبل

- "I am revising for a test at school next week," she said.

*She said that she is revising for a test at school next week



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# Unit 12 Deduction الاستنتاج

| | Present المضارع | Pastالماضي |
|---|---|---|
| • I'm sure<br>• I'm certain<br>• I think<br>• I believe<br>• I imagine<br>• Certainly<br>• في الاثبات | • When we are sure about something, we use *must* + infinitive:<br>• The past form is *must have* + past participle: في الاثبات | |
| | مصدر+must الفاعل<br>+ must be+ P.P فاعل غير حقيقى | must have +P.P الفاعل<br>+ must have been + فاعل غير حقيقى P.P |
| | *Ali ***must be*** happy. He has just won a gold medal.<br>*Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she ***must speak*** English well. | *It ***must have been*** cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • I'm sure<br>• I'm certain<br>• I think<br>• I believe<br>• I imagine<br>• certainly<br>• في النفي | • When we are sure about something, we use *can't* + infinitive:<br>• The negative form is *can't* + infinitive: في النفي<br>• The negative form is *can't have* + past participle: | |
| | مصدر+can't الفاعل<br>+can't be + PP فاعل غير حقيقى | can't have + P.P الفاعل<br>can't have been + فاعل غير حقيقى P.P |
| | *He ***can't be*** cold. He isn't wearing a jacket. | *They ***can't have had*** lunch. Their food is in the fridge. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • I'm not certain<br>• I'm not sure<br>• Perhaps<br>• Maybe<br>• It's probable<br>• It is likely<br>• It's possible.<br>• I don't think so<br>• I don't believe<br>• I haven't decided yet.<br>• I have no idea<br>• Who knows! | • When we are not sure about something,we use *might (not) + infinitive:*<br>• The past form is *might (not) have* + past participle | |
| | مصدر+ might الفاعل<br>might be + فاعل غير حقيقى P.P | might have +P.P الفاعل<br>might have been فاعل غير حقيقى +P.P |
| | *The tourist ***might be*** American because he has an English guidebook.<br>*My uncle ***might not return*** today. | *I can't find my book. I might have left it at home.<br>*We didn't see Tarek at the sports club today. He might not have been there. |
| | ممكن استخدام may أو could مكان might | |



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